The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1790. (No. 41.)

Alexandria Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authorised by an Act of Aſſembly, for raiſing the Sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied to the Purpoſe of paving certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria.

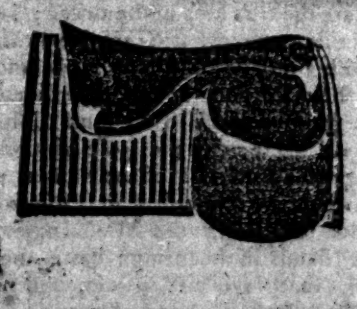
Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	*of*	1000	*is*	1000
1		500		500
3		200	*are*	600
5		100		500
10		50		500
30		20		600
50		10		500
100		8		800
1150		5		5750
	Firſt Blank drawn			40
	Laſt Blank drawn			40
1350	*Prizes,*			10,830
3650	*Blanks—Sum to be raiſed, Expenſes of drawing, &c.*			5170
4000	*Tickets, at 4 Dols. each, are*			16000

When it is conſidered that the Money, ariſing from this Lottery, will be appropriated to Public Uſe, and that all Perſons viſiting or trading to the Town of Alexandria, will derive great Convenience and Advantage from it, the Truſtees are induced to hope that the Undertaking will meet with Encouragement from the Public—more eſpecially, as the Scheme holds forth conſiderable Inducements to Adventurers, there being not two Blanks to a Prize, ſeveral of the Prizes large, and no Deduction to be made—The Truſtees are *Charles Simms, Charles Lee, Richard Conway, William Hunter*, jun. *George Gilpin, Philip Marſteller, William Herbert, Robert T. Hoot, Jeſſe Taylor, William Brown, Thomas Porter, John Fitzgerald, Joſiah Watſon, Ludwell Lee, Buſhrod Waſhington, William Hunter*, ſen. and *John Dundas.*

The Lottery will be drawn on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next; and immediately after, a liſt of the Prizes publiſhed, and the Money paid on demand.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Truſtees, and at moſt of the principal Towns in Virginia and Maryland; and a diſcount allowed of 5 per cent. to thoſe who take 50 or more Tickets, they giving bond with approved ſecurity to pay the Money on or before the laſt Monday in July next.

Alexandria, February 20, 1790.



Bryan & Coulter,

SADDLERS, CAP and HARNESS MAKERS,

At the Sign of the SADDLE, in Fairfax-Street, near King-Street,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Alexandria and the Public in general, that they have, at a conſiderable Expenſe, procured a Quantity of the beſt Materials, and ſome of the beſt Workmen in the different Branches of their Buſineſs, and hope, from the Goodneſs of their Work, and the reaſonable Prices they are determined to ſell at, to merit the Encouragement of a generous Public.

They have now ready for Sale, a handſome Aſſortment of the following Articles, viz.

Women's Buckſkin-Seat Saddles,
Do. Velvet do. do.
Men's Saddles of various Kinds,
Boys do.
Elegant Portſmouth Bridles,
Do. Pembroke poliſhed,
Common Bridles of various Kinds,
Jockey and Turkey ſtriped Saddle-Cloths,
Do. Swanſkin do.
Surfingles, Girths, Stirrup-Leathers, & Cruppers,
Portmanteaus, Saddle-Bags, Boot-Garters,
Riding and Carriage Whips,
Chair-Harneſs,
Waggon do.
Cart do.
Waggon-Whips,
Horſe-Collars,
Currycombs, Bruſhes, & Mane-Combs,
Plated Buckles and Tips,
Plated-Snaffle Bits,
Beſt-poliſhed Steel Spurs.

N. B. Orders from the Country, or elſewhere, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.—Captains of Veſſels and others, may, on a ſhort Notice, be furniſhed with MATRASSES at their Shop.

Alexandria, April 8, 1790.

Jonathan Swift

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the RACHAEL, Capt. BLAKENEY, from LONDON,

A good Aſſortment of

Birmingham Goods,

LINENS, DOWLAS, CALICOES, FUSTIANS, JEANS, JEANETS, RIBDELIEUS, ROYAL RIBS, &c. &c.

*** The Birmingham Goods being a Conſignment, will be ſold by the Package only, for Caſh, or approved Bills on London.

☞ PORTER in Hampers.

Alexandria, April 29, 1790. 3w

Robert Hamilton,

At the STORE of Meſſrs. WILLIAM LOWRY & Co.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the RACHAEL, Capt. BLAKENEY from LONDON,

QUEENS' WARE in Crates, conſiſting of deep, ſhallow and ſmall Plates, and Cups and Saucers only; LONDON PEWTER, of the very beſt Quality, in ſmall Caſks, containing Plates, Diſhes and Baſons aſſorted; HUNTER PIPES in Caſes of 12 Groce each; BLANK BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals and Waſte Books, ruled and lettered; black PEPPER; ROLL-BRIMSTONE; white LEAD ground in Oil; freſh NUTMEGS; VERDIGRISE.

He has alſo for Sale

HYSON TEA of a very ſuperior Quality; beſt GREEN COFFEE; LOAF-SUGAR; and ALUM SALT; all which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Alexandria, April 28, 1790.

LETTERS in the POST OFFICE at ALEXANDRIA, which, if not taken out, will be returned as dead Letters to the General Poſt Office.

A. MASTER ASTON.

B. Andrew Blake, Mrs. Baker, Capt. James Boyd, Patrick Bowden, Capt. Wilſon Bouſh, Francis Boardman, George Blight, Robert Brown, Richard Blackburn, William Bowneſs.

C. James Clark, Thomas Copper, John Caſper, John Chriſtie, William Cahart, William Clements, Mr. Chriſtian, John Croſbie, David Cook, Charles Chriſtian, Capt. P. Chapple.

D. Capt. Jacob De Hart, Capt. Richard Davis, Ann Dalton, William Danell, Davey Davey, William Dinſmoor, Michael Delge.

E. Ephraim Evans.

F. Capt. James Fenwick, Daniel Fry, Capt. Folger, Mary Fitzgerald.

G. William Gunnell, James Graham, Samuel Gormley, John Girſon, William Gill.

H. Gilbert Harrow, Thomas Harwart, John Huſe, John Hana, Stephen Holmes, Capt. William Hawk, Joſiah Hatterſley, Samuel Hewſe, John Hunter.

I. Peter Johnſon, Hugh Jeffery.

L. George Leiper, Alexander Lang, Mr. Lewis, Comedian, Richard Ledger.

M. Stephen Minor, Capt. Iſaac M'Kenney, Thomas Mortimer, Peter Montgomery, Francis Maſon, Alexander M'Daniel, Capt. John Mullikin, John M'Gee, Thomas Maxwell, Matthew Murray, Daniel Jacket Moore.

N. James Neiſbett, James B. Nicholls.

O. John B. O'Kelly, William O'Niel.

P. Charles Pye, Capt. Paton, Joſeph Peabody.

R. Capt. John Rivett, John Robertſon, Capt. John Roads, William Robertſon, John Rivett.

S. John Smith, Mariner, Adam Schum, William S. Stone, George Smith, Thomas Savage, Buckner Stith, Thomas Scott, George Slutford.

T. John Travers, Stephen Thomas, Thomas Tomlinſon, Capt. Thomas Triplet, Capt. William H. Terrett.

V. Mr. Voiſu, Stage-Office.

W. George Wilſon, Eliſha Williams, Jane Wathel, Margaret Weſterhouſe, Patrick Walſh.

Z. Henry Zimmerman.

April 29, 1790.

WANTED on HIRE.

WANTED on hire, for a few months, or the remainder of the year, a NEGRO MAN and WOMAN SERVANTS, that have been accuſtomed to houſe-work. They muſt be honeſt and ſober, and by no means take ſnuff. Alſo, a MULATTO or NEGRO BOY and GIRL, of good diſpoſitions, from 12 to 15 years of age, for whom generous wages will be given.—For terms, apply at WILLIAM PAGE's Tavern.

Alexandria, April 28, 1790.

BLANKS

Of various Kinds to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

☞ Excellent INK POWDER to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, February 23.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury—the following reſolution under debate, viz.—"Reſolved that permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of intereſt on, and the gradual diſcharge of, the domeſtic debt of the United Sates."

Mr. Livermore—this propoſition is of a very extenſive nature—of which the committee have at preſent no adequate idea—I do not learn that the creditors have applied to Congreſs to pay them; we do not know what the States are doing in the buſineſs, we have an arduous taſk to provide for the debt of the union—The State debts are unaſcertained; we do not know their merits or amount—there are commiſſioners appointed to ſettle accounts between the United States and individual States; we ought therefore to ſuſpend all proceedings on the ſubject, for the preſent—and if it cannot be paſſed over, I hope the reſolution will be rejected.

Mr. Lawrance in favour of the motion, obſerved that the aſſumption of the ſtate debts, may be conſidered as a meaſure favourable to the Sates as the revenue collected through one medium will be more productive, and leſs liable to oppreſs the people than when collected through various and oppoſing channels—He adverted to the neceſſity of a uniformity in the exciſe; the Sates are repealing their exciſe laws—and the making proviſion for theſe debts muſt devolve upon the union; he replied to Mr. Livermore's objection from the amounts not being known, by ſaying that the Secretary has aſcertained this amount with ſuch preciſion that there is no probability of its being more than 25 millions dollars—it is likely to fall below that ſum—the exact amount may be known in ſeaſon—but from the returns actually received it is pretty evident that the eſtimate of thoſe States not received, is rated full high—he entered into a conſideration of the preſent ſtate of thoſe debts, the merit of the creditors, the neceſſity of a ſettlement of the debts of the reſpective States—and the improbability of this being done while matters remain in their preſent ſituation.

He advocated the meaſure from motives of policy and juſtice, and as holding out the only proſpect left to the State creditors; their acquieſcence in the meaſure is to be expected, and the plan is calculated upon that idea; he hoped therefore that the committee would adopt the reſolution, as at preſent he ſaw no objection of any weight to taking it up at this time—he ſhould however hear with pleaſure the obſervations of gentlemen upon the ſubject.

Mr. Ames wiſhed that the harmony which has prevailed, may be preſerved—he preſumed for a variety of reaſons that the conſideration of the aſſumption of the Sate debts would not be poſtponed—for if it ſhould, it would alter the whole face of the ſubject before the committee, and the report of the Secretary would be no longer before us, but we ſhould be wandering from idea to idea without having any definite object. Except the State debts ſhould be aſſumed, the revenue contemplated by the Secretary cannot be juſtly aſſumed, as it has ſpecial reference to this object.

Mr. Sherman was in favour of the aſſumption, after a proper diſcrimination was made between debts incurred for the general defence, and thoſe which had reſpect to the particular intereſt of particular States, and in which the union was not intereſted; he thought the committee might now adopt the general reſolution, as proviſion, according to the Secretary's plan, is to be a future buſineſs.

Mr. Stone contended that the general government would acquire an undue influence, and the State governments would be annihilated by the meaſure—he objected to the mode of raiſing revenue by impoſt as operating very unjuſtly and unequally; he then adverted particularly to the ſubject of aſſumption, and ſaid, that he very much doubted the right of the United States to adopt the debts of the individual States—he went on the ſuppoſition that theſe debts were not incurred on the account of the United States; and if the United States ſhould proceed upon this principle there is no calculating the extent of taxation.—The debts of the ſeveral States are exceedingly various as to their merits and relative value—the paper of the ſeveral States is very variouſly and oppoſitely eſtimated.—He then pointed out the difficulties which would reſult from the meaſure from the different plans of policy adopted by the States, and the creditors themſelves, by which the laws of Congreſs would not have a uniform operation—It would produce this evil, the States would be taxed by their own legiſlatures as high as they could go for the purpoſes of internal legiſlation—and at the ſame time, the general government would be extending taxation as far as *they* can carry it for the exigencies of the union. He obſerved the committee had gone on with a celerity of which he had not conceived—the buſineſs he had ſuppoſed would have taken up a longer time for diſcuſſion—the deciſions of the commitee are of the higheſt importance; I do not ſee the neceſſity of precipitating the preſent queſtion.—If we move with caution in this great buſineſs we may give full ſatisfaction, and may re-

ceive the hearty concurrence of our conſtituents—but if we haſtily adopt meaſures, which may be contrary to their feelings, we ſhall meet with oppoſition and difficulty in carrying our meaſures into effect.

Mr. Sherman replied particularly to Mr. Stone. He ſaid that both the general and ſtate governments were founded on the people—and there could be no danger in ſtrengthening both governments, and veſting them with full powers to the limits of their Conſtitutions. The ſeveral States are free, ſovereign and independent, as to all the purpoſes of their domeſtic regulations—and there can be no doubt that the people will be pleaſed with every meaſure adopted by Congreſs, agreeable to the Conſtitution, from which they derive advantages. If they exceed the line of the Conſtitution, the people will chuſe others which ſhall propoſe ſuch alterations as may be found neceſſary.

He could ſee no difficulty from claſhing juriſdictions in the meaſure; on the other hand, he conceived it the moſt effectual way to prevent it. He doubted not that the ſtate creditors would ſee their intereſt in acceding to the meaſure; he was oppoſed to a poſtponement; the plan is not to be immediately adopted, and as there will be ſufficient time allowed for every arrangement, he hoped the committee would now decide the queſtion.

Mr. Burke entered into a conſideration of the riſe and progreſs of the debt of South-Carolina, and from a ſeries of particulars endeavoured to ſhew that their debt was incurred on account of the general defence, and he thought it ought to be ſo conſidered, but ſtill he had his doubts reſpecting the propriety of aſſuming thoſe debts the preſent ſeſſion; he thought it abſurd to engage to pay debts when we do not know their amount, nor the abilities of the United States.

Mr. Gerry adverted to the Conſtitution, to aſcertain whether the aſſumption was compatible therewith; and found it was perfectly conſiſtent, as the debts were incurred for the general defence. The States were as agents on the part of the continent. The States and the general government are as one great machine, in which ſmall wheels are as neceſſary as large; demoliſh one, and you deſtroy the whole. If the State debts ſhould not be aſſumed, a clamour will be raiſed againſt the State governments for not doing juſtice, and the people will conſider them as oppreſſive, they will diminiſh in the eſtimation of the particular citizens. If the general government ſhould hereafter oppreſs the States, they will be in a better ſituation to defend themſelves, being out of debt, than if in debt; for out of debt, out of danger. He expatiated on the policy of the meaſure, and the fruitful ſource of diſunion and diſcord, which would reſult from oppoſing and claſhing ſyſtems of revenue and exciſe. He was in favour of a full compliance with the contract to the State creditor; their claims are equally well founded with thoſe of the creditors of the Union; the object was the ſame; the ſervices the ſame, and juſtice pleaded as urgently for them, as for the other.

Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Fitzſimons, and Mr. Smith, ſpoke in favour of the propoſition.

Mr. Lawrence moved that the committee ſhould riſe and report progreſs.

WEDNESDAY, February 24.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.——Mr. Benſon in the chair.——The aſſumption of the State Debts under conſideration.

Mr. Stone, after an introduction of ſome length, obſerved, that the meaſure of aſſuming the State Debts is contrary to the Conſtitution. It may be uſed as a mean to bribe a State into meaſures to anſwer particular purpoſes. He oppoſed it as tending to annihilate the State governments.

The aſſumption of the State debts was not contemplated in the Conſtitution, the powers of the Conſtitution are defined; but the aſſumption of the Debts of the States will be an accumulation of power in the hands of the general government—powers not ſuppoſed to be veſted in it.

He obſerved, that this buſineſs would probably terminate in the abolition of the State governments, as being altogether ſuperfluous.

The amount of the preſent aggregate of the State Debts being unknown, may operate unequally and very unjuſtly—eſpecially when it is conſidered that many of the charges are for unauthoriſed ſervices, the amount of which is involved in total uncertainty, ſo that it is a perfect hazard whether juſtice is done or not. He adverted to the exertions of Maryland and Virginia during the war; and obſerved, that he thought with a gentleman from Virginia, that when the preciſe exertions, ſervices, and ſacrifices of the ſeveral States are fully known, the preſent apparent diſparity in their merits and expenſes will be found to be much leſs than it has been ſuppoſed.

He replied to the obſervation that the State creditors would be ſacrificed if they were not provided for by Congreſs. He obſerved, that they might do them ſtrict juſtice, if the funds which the States have had to pay their intereſt from, are left to them, and they will not be wanted for the Continent except on the idea of funding theſe debts. He urged the advantages which would reſult to the States, and to the creditors from the particular States raiſing the revenue themſelves, and this he aſſerted would be done with great eaſe and certainty.

Mr. Burke was in favour of the aſſumption. He adverted to the ſtate of the debt of South Carolina, and obſerved, that ſince the Impoſt was aſſumed by the Continent, it will be utterly impoſſible for her to pay the intereſt of 500000 of dollars, her State debt. With reſpect to the weakening or annihilating the State governments, if this was likely to be the caſe, it is too late to object, as the Conſtitution is already eſtabliſhed, and it is our duty to plant it in the ſoil as firmly and as favourably to the liberties of the people as poſſible. He obſerved that on honeſt and juſt principles he muſt vote for the propoſition.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid he roſe with great diffidence and conſiderable reluctance, to expreſs his opinion on this important ſubject, a ſubject on the juſt determination of which depended, in his opinion, the future happineſs and welfare of this country.—That his reluctance was founded in a conſciouſneſs that many gentlemen conſidered Maſſachuſetts as having a very particular intereſt in the deciſion. But as other gentlemen had witneſſed to the ſentiments, circumſtances and intereſts, of the States they repreſented, he ſhould preſume to follow their example; and the rather, becauſe by purſuing this courſe, there would be exhibited to the view and contemplation of the committee, a pretty juſt picture of the ſtate, as related to the preſent ſubject of deliberation.

[*To be continued.*]

THE EXPOSTULATIONS OF PATOWMACK.

AS my intereſts were treated with great indifference in an auguſt Aſſembly, lately, by gentlemen, whoſe connexions I conceived to be under obligations to me; in duty to myſelf, I am led to make ſome obſervations, which may tend to ſet gentlemen right—as they ſeem to have acted on falſe principles, miſled by ſome deſigning men. I conceived great hopes of Mr. A—s, from ſome ſpeeches in the Houſe, in the firſt part of the ſeſſion. When virtues of an amiable and exalted nature accompany great talents, they do honour to the man, and are eſſentially ſerviceable to his country.

It was commendable in Mr. A—s to endeavour to get acquainted with the different communications with the Weſtern Country, and their diſtances: It was a misfortune that he fell into the hands of the wrong perſon: He, being a gentleman of candour, did not ſuſpect the inſidious deſigns of the informant, and was unluckily taken in. He believed he had his information from a perſon he might depend on. Had Mr. A—s extended his enquiry, he might have met with my exact portrait, from the place where I firſt appear on the ſurface of the earth, to where I am diſſolved in the embraces of Cheſapeake, in an actual ſurvey made by order of the King, in a diſpute between his Majeſty and the late Lord Fairfax. Mr. A—s, from his information, was led to declare, that the tide-water on Patowmack was three hundred and four miles from Pittſburgh; now, by the communication lately opened, it is ſcarcely three hundred miles from Alexandria to Marietta, upwards of one hundred miles below Pittſburgh.

This informant leads Mr. A—s up Suſquehannah to Juniatta, then up Juniatta, and AWAUGH far o'er the hills to Connomaugh. This communication is a diſcovery ſuperior to any made by the late celebrated Capt. Cooke, in his laſt voyage. What reſembles it moſt is De Fontes, a river of the Weſt, through which, and ſome Lakes contiguous, a Dutchman, fond of the marvellous, declared he arrived ſafe in the Atlantic.

Now, as Mr. A—s was miſled by his inſidious informant, and made a diffuſive ſpeech on the occaſion, which ſerved only to perplex the truth, and bring ſimple facts into doubt, with people who were ſtrangers to the ſituation and circumſtances of theſe waters, he, with his informant, whom I ſhall diſtinguiſh by the name of *Connomaugh*, may have uſed their endeavours to impreſs the members from New-England with the ſame ſentiments; and hence originated the meaſures ſo obſtinately purſued by the gentlemen of the junto; becauſe they thought they were in the right: But, on re-conſideration, they will find themſelves miſled, and that they had greatly miſtaken the intereſt of the States they had the honour to repreſent.—As this is the caſe, it is to be hoped that they will have candour enough to acknowledge it; ſo far from being derogatory, it will do them honour; it would be imitating one of the greateſt Princes on earth, in the age he lived. Darius Hiſtaſpes was miſled by his Prime Miniſter, Haman, and was induced by his falſe and malignant repreſentations to iſſue a Decree for the deſtruction of the Jews; but as ſoon as his Majeſty was made ſenſible he was impoſed upon, he had the magnanimity to acknowledge it in a proclamation, and revoked the Decree, as far as the laws of the empire would permit.

Mr. W—dſw—th declares, that being forced, and, as it were, dragged by the throat, to take the ſeat of government into conſideration, as it had been prematurely brought on, he wiſhed it finiſhed directly; if he did not vote at that inſtant, he would go into *bargaining* again:—That is to ſay, as it was prematurely brought on, let it be precipitately diſcuſſed! Such reaſoning in a Senator aſtoniſhes; it carries no conviction with it. "FORCED—DRAGGED by the throat," is harſh language. They ſpeak a good ſmooth dialect in Connecticut; one of the moſt elegant addreſſes preſented to the Preſident of the United States, comes from that quarter. The gentleman declares that the people of New-England would think the Union at an end, was the ſeat of government fixed on Patowmack:—It diſguſts me to hear the ſacred Union mentioned with irreverence. Though that may be the ſentiment of an individual, the wiſe and conſiderate people of Connecticut have more underſtanding. What Mr. W—dſw—th means by BARGAINING AGAIN, wants explanation; I hope it is not to be meant that he will bargain for his vote.

Mr. L-wr—e vindicates the eaſtern Members from any combination—It would give me pleaſure to ſee him do it effectually: If he conſults the intereſt of his conſtituents, he will vote for Patowmack, becauſe the commercial and monied men of New-York will be deeply concerned in the funds, contracts, &c. The temporary ſeat of Congreſs will continue four or five years longer in New-York, if Patowmack is determined on for what is called the permanent Seat. He thinks it "improper to hold out terrors to the fancy; The proper way to convince is to addreſs the underſtanding:"—This is certainly juſt, where underſtanding is to be found; but when, what little there is, is wrapt up in an impenetrable cloud, and matters are pre-judged, what is to be done? It is the duty of gentlemen to point out the dangers of adopting certain meaſures, and announce them to others who ſeem to be ſtrangers to the conſequence of adopting them.

I am as old as the Cumæan Sibyl; and, though not diſpoſed to prophecy at preſent, can tell from experience that ſlight incidents give riſe to great events.

Mr. S—dg—k aſſerts that the wealth and population of the United States is to N. E. of Suſquehannah: It is poſſible it may be ſo at preſent; but not ſo much as the gentleman gives out. In the exports from Boſton, New-York and Philadelphia, it may be obſerved, that a great part of them are firſt imported by a circuitous trade; but the exports of the ſouthern States are, in general, the natural produce of the ſoil, which is one mark of the wealth of nations. Gentlemen acquainted with the former ſtate of Ormus, Alexandria in Egypt, Venice, and Antwerp, will find wealth and population fluctuate and change according to circumſtances.—My ſons are of opinion that the ſeat of Government on Patowmack, will contribute to their wealth and population; and, as they are the ſame people with thoſe to the eaſt of Suſquehannah, the more populous and wealthy they are, the more they can contribute to the defence and ſupport of Government. It is bad policy to throw any obſtacle in the way to prevent their wealth and population.

Mr. S—dg—k is not for adopting the conſtitutional mode of computing our numbers, and warmly declares that the black cattle of New-England may, with equal propriety, be eſtimated as the black people of the United States. The gentleman may obſerve that the tax on black people helped the United States through the war; that it has contributed to the ſupport of government ſince the peace; that their induſtry increaſes the wealth of the United States, as they increaſe our exports.—This being the caſe, Mr. S—dg—k cannot juſtly deny that certain attention is to be paid to their numbers.

Mr. S—dg—k, reaſoning on the hint taken from Monteſquieu, is in favour of Patowmack, as it approaches the mountains, where there lives a ſet of men as warlike as ever inhabited the mountains of Biſcay or Wales, whom all the pride and power of Rome could never totally ſubdue. An exploit performed lately by two boys of the name of Johnſton, indicates enterpriſe, deſign, and intrepidity, ſcarcely to be paralleled in hiſtory. This is the country for ſoldiers. As to ſailors, I boaſt of New-England-men; they are the true ſons of the ocean; I glory in their enterpriſing genius, and rejoice in their ſucceſs—I cheriſh a number of them in my boſom every winter; their temperance and attention to buſineſs, give a good example to my ſons. They open ſhop on board their veſſel; diſpoſe of their cargo (which, in general, conſiſts of the natural produce and manufacture of New-England) for corn and other articles ſuitable to the Weſt-Indies; carry them to the Iſlands in the ſpring; barter them there for molaſſes, that favourite article, and neceſſary of life in New-England; and, for the moſt part, return under my wings in the winter.

In the ſpring, 1776, there were only thirty ſea-veſſels belonging to me and my brother JAMES (River) and twenty-two of them were commanded by New-England-men. After ſo great attention given by me to New-England men, how comes it to paſs that they put a river in competition with me, that never cheriſhed a New-England-man in her boſom? This naturally leads me to aſk if any of the Delegates from New-England were ever at ſea, or concerned in trade? So great ſtrangers do they appear to be to the real intereſt of their particular ſtates! Do they know that ſeveral commercial gentlemen from New-England, are, at the preſent time, with me and the other rivers, ſoliciting contracts to ſupply the planters with brown linen, blankets and coarſe woollens, and ſhoes for their families? If the ſeat of Government comes to Patowmack, they will have a great ſhare of the money expended in the adminiſtration, and my waters will groan under the preſſure of New-England manufactures, which they convey towards the Kentuckey and the territory of the Ohio. Although my ſons are not in a habit of going to ſea, they have equal merit. This was conſpicuous at Eutaw, Ninety-Six, the Cowpens, King's Mountain, and Gilford! Hence it is plain, that, united, we become a great and mighty people by ſea and land; reſpected by the nations of the earth, and formidable to our enemies.

Mr. S—dg—k aſks if a majority was not to govern? My ſons are firmly attached to the union; they will bear with patience and ſtrict attention, the conduct of the Delegates from the other ſtates, as far as men of honour and liberal principles can do, conſiſtent with liberty: But they have ſenſe to diſtinguiſh between a common majority and an artificial one; nor will they be long governed by a *juntocracy*.

The ſame gentleman demands with authority—"Are we to be told, that a reſpectable ſtate would

" not have joined the union, had they known the " proceedings of this House this day?" Are Mr. S—dg—k's organs of hearing so delicate, that they cannot bear being impressed with the truth? If the language displeases, remove the cause, and the effects will cease.—Let mutual attention and concessions take place, civilities will follow, and matters of government will go on smoothly and with ease.

As it is beyond all doubt that my waters are, and will be, the great thoroughfare to the country west of the mountains; the seat of government on my banks, or near them, will be an inducement to the inhabitants to come cheerfully under the same government, and to be subject to the same laws, and they will be the right arm of the United States: Whereas, were they a separate people, and become hostile to the States, the east of the mountains would be exactly in the same situation to which the French were desirous to reduce them in the year 1753 and 4, when they took post at Le Beuf, Venango, and Fort Du Quesne. The middle States could not live in peace and safety. The population of the eastern States would avail but little, and the monies now raised would not be sufficient to defend their extensive frontiers. These people and the middle States must be subject to the same government and laws.

If the seat of government is on Patowmack, the monies expended in the administration will be more equally divided among the States. When every State may have its share, there will be no cause of complaint nor murmurs. The merchants, from Boston to Charleston, will have an equal chance of furnishing supplies. The monied men will have an equal chance in dealing in the funds, and making contracts with government, when the exigencies of the state require it: On the other hand, if the seat of government is at German-Town, or near it, that respectable city, Philadelphia, is a vortex which will ingulph, absorb, and swallow all the monies expended in the administration; will engross the contracts and command the stocks. To throw great wealth into the hands of a few men, will be dangerous to the States. They, in a short time, will have as great influence in making acts of Congress, as the treasury of England has in making acts of Parliament. Another great consequence of fixing the seat of government on Patowmack, will be an amazing increase of the trade of New-England; they will have an equal chance of furnishing supplies; they will have a great share of the monies expended in the administration; their monied men will have an equal chance in dealing in the stocks and making contracts, when the public exigencies require it: But, above all, they will have ready cash for the manufactures and produce of New-England. In a few years, their imports into the rivers within the Capes of Virginia will amount, annually, to about six or eight hundred thousand dollars, which will be a great object, and next to their fishery, this will be a strong cement to the union: An intercourse so constant, and mutually interesting, between New-England, Virginia, and Maryland, will, in a manner, incorporate the States.

In order to remove some groundless prejudices which Mr. S—dg—k and others entertain against me, I beg leave to mention a few facts that are incontrovertible.

VAN SWEARINGEN died lately, aged 107 years. He had lived seventy-one years on a plantation in Maryland, within two miles of my channel.

Colonel THOMAS CRESSOP, died lately, upon my bank, aged 109.

A certain DANIEL THOMPSON, born in a cave on the banks of the Delaware, before there was a house built in Philadelphia, died lately on Opeckon, within a few miles of my channel.

JOSEPH EDWARDS died lately, aged 102, who lived on Cape-Capon time out of mind.

HUGH MILLER is now living in my neighbourhood, aged 97.

DANIEL ROBERTS is now living with me, aged 92.

ROBERT BUCKLES is now living on my bank, aged 90.

PETER BURR has nineteen children, eighteen of them on one plantation.

JOHN CONSTANCE, on Cape-Capon, has twenty-six children.

BENJAMIN WARREN has sixteen children.

Greater instances of health, vigour and longevity, are scarcely to be met with in America. Several people born in New-England, have lived with me half a century; I cannot tell their age, but their heads are as white as the Province of Main in the middle of January. I have now finished part of my duty to myself, and am a friend to mankind,

PATOWMACK.

Nov. 20, 1789.

ALEXANDRIA, May 6.

On Monday last arrived here, in 74 Days from Havre de-Grace, the Ship Patriot, Capt. de Gras, with 200 Passengers, Natives of France. We are informed they are on their Way to the Western Country, and that a much larger Number may be hourly expected in the Patowmack, in order to pursue *the shortest and most eligible Route to that Country.*

We flatter ourselves that their Reception among our Countrymen, added to the Fertility of the Soil upon which they are about to settle, will be such as to induce thousands to emigrate to this Land of Peace and Plenty.

A Letter from London, dated March 16, *(via Boston)* mentions, that " by a late Order no Article whatever can be admitted into the Ports of Great-Britain from America, in any Vessel whatever, British or foreign, except the same is of the actual Production of the United States. Forty Bales of Cotton, from Maryland, in a British Ship, are now under Seisure: Whatever is sent hereafter, of this Description, must first be to some admissible Port in the Continent, from whence it may be carried to Great-Britain."

At the public Examination of the Scholars of the Alexandria Academy on Friday last—in the first Class John Herbert was the best Latin and Greek Scholar—in the second Class Robert Taylor, William Noland, Thomas Triplett and Baldwin Stith were thought the best Scholars and equally good—in the 3d Class S. Swoope—and in the 4th Class S. Wylie. The best Speakers were as follows:—Titus Triplett, Cuthbert Powell, John Herbert, Robert Lowry, George W. Craik, and James Lowry. The Scholars of the English Schools acquitted themselves much to the Satisfaction of the Gentlemen who examined them—James Watson was thought the best Writer.

MARRIED: Mr. JOHN SCOTT PLEASANTS, of Richmond, to Miss SALLY LOWNDES, of this Town.

DIED: In Prince George's Country, Maryland, Mrs. SUSANNA HAWKINS.

—— Mrs. CATHARINE EVANS, Wife of Mr. EPHRAIM EVANS, of this Town.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Ship Patriot, de Gras,	Havre-de-Grace.
Brig Hope, Cragg,	Rotterdam.
Sloop Hope, Master,	St. Kitts.
Abigail, Salisbury,	St. Eustatia.

SAILED.

Brig Virginia, Brown,	London.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY the 8th of May, will be exposed for SALE, at the VENDUE-STORE,

A Variety of

Wet and Dry Goods.

TAYLOR and WILSON, V. M.

TO BE SOLD to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 8th of May,

A HANDSOME three story BRICK HOUSE, 18 feet front, and 30 feet deep, completely finished, with a good KITCHEN, situated on Princess-street, near the corner of Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Lowndes. One half of the purchase-money will be required on the day of sale; the other half at twelve months, by giving bond with approved security. Should any person have an inclination to purchase by private sale, the premises will be shewn, and the terms made known, by applying to TAYLOR and WILSON.

April 15, 1790.

☞ THE Subscriber is now settling his Books and Accounts—he earnestly requests all those indebted to him to make immediate Payment, which, he hopes, from the Indulgence given, will be soon complied with.

JAMES WILSON.

Alexandria, April 1, 1790.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

NINE LOTS of GROUND, containing 25 acres each, lying within 3½ miles of Alexandria, on which there are several beautiful situations, one of which in particular commands a view of the Town and River. Said ground is chiefly covered with woods, which renders it more valuable, on account of its nearness to Alexandria. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the Lots and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. CHARLES HARPER.

Map 5, 1790. 8w.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT, in George-Town, situated on Falls-Street, convenient to the Market-House, and also to the new Warehouse, which circumstances make it an eligible stand either for store or tavern. The house is large and commodious, 4 rooms on the lower flor;—besides, there is a kitchen, and ground for an excellent garden. For further particulars, the price and terms of sale, inquire of ELIZABETH DONCASTLE.

George-Town, March 8, 1790.

ECLIPSE,

From Berkeley County Virginia,

Will stand at Danby Farm, near the Falls-Church, Fairfax County, and cover mares at *twenty* shillings the season, or *eight shillings* the single leap; the money payable the first day of September, in cash or country produce, at its current value or price at that time.

ECLIPSE is seven years old this spring, a beautiful dark bay, upwards of fifteen hands high, active, stout and well formed; his sire was old Eclipse, whose high blood and performances were well known; his dam a Bolton mare. Eclipse has covered three years in Berkeley County, and is remarkable for getting large and active colts, which can be very fully proved by Mr. Robert and Mr. Thomas Rutherford, Mr. Bataille Muse, Capt. William Brady and many other gentlemen of that county. This horse will be shewn at Alexandria April court, on Monday and Tuesday, which renders any further description unnecessary.

CHARLES LITTLE.

Danby, April 10, 1790. 6w

Bryan Hampson

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, opposite Doctor CRAIK's,

WEST-INDIA RUM; New-England Rum; Cogniac Brandy; old Spirits; Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or small Quantity; white and brown Soap; Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; loaf and brown Sugars; Cotton and Wool Cards; sweeping and scrubbing Brushes; white Wine Vinegar; Marseilles Oil; Lemons and Oranges by the Box or Dozen; Hair-Powder; Mustard, &c &c.—which he will sell low for Cash, (t. f.)

Alexandria, May 6, 1790.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Thomas Stewart

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Fairfax Street to Royal-Street, next Door to the Post-Office, where he will thankfully receive and execute, to the best of his Abilities, any Orders in his Line of Business that may be given him.

Alexandria, May 6, 1790. (t. f.)

James Kidd,

SADDLE, CAP and HARNESS MAKER,

JUST NOW ARRIVED from EDINBURGH, with an elegant Assortment of SADDLERY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has opened Shop at the Head of King-Street and Corner of St. Asaph-Street, at the Green Saddle-Tree, where he intends carrying on the SADDLERY and HARNESS BUSINESS in all its Branches. He flatters himself that he will give Satisfaction to those that favour him with their Employment, and furnish them in the neatest and most fashionable Manner, and on the lowest Terms.

A few of the Articles are as follows:

Fashionable Hunting-Saddles,	A very elegant Assortment of Whips,
Spring Patent Saddles,	Thongs of different Sizes,
Strong Saddles for Country Use,	Curry Combs & Brushes,
Ladies' Side-Saddles of various Kinds,	Washing Brushes and Spunges,
Do. made with turning Heads,	Horse Clothes and Rugs,
Clog Stirrups of all Colours, for Ladies,	Rollers & Breaking Tackle,
Portmanteaus made to any Size,	Saddle-Cloths of all Kinds,
Hard Leather Trunks,	Velvet & Leather Caps,
Rein Curb-Bridles,	Pocket-Books of different Sizes,
Hard or Spring Woollen Girths,	Fine elastic plated Spurs,
Surfingles of all Sorts,	Spring do. do.
Boot-Garters of all Sorts,	Coach and Chair Harness made in the neatest Manner, and Chairs repaired,
Martingals of all Sorts,	
Shot-Belts of different Sizes,	False Collars for saving Horses,
Dog-Collars and Padlocks,	All Kinds of Waggon and Dray Harness made on a new Construction.
Saddle-Bags of any Size,	

☞ Orders from the Country shall be punctually attended to.

Alexandria, May 6, 1790.

N. B. He has on Hand an elegant Four-Wheel CHAISE for a Child.

*** Wanted an Apprentice to the Saddlery Business. 3w.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having purchased of Mrs. *Ann James*, Widow of Doctor *Thomas James*, for a valuable Consideration, the genuine Receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their Efficacy in many grievous Complaints, he gives this public Notice, that on the first of June, or some Time in that Month, all Persons who apply at his House, in Port-Tobacco, Charles County, may be supplied with that valuable Medicine.—That no one may look on this as a Deception, the following Affidavit is subjoined:

" *Charles County, sc.*

" THEN *Ann James* personally appeared before " me and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Al- " mighty God, to the best of her Knowledge, that " the Receipt which she has bargained, sold, and " delivered to *Ignatius Simpson*, was left by her " Husband, and that it is the true Receipt for mak- " ing the celebrated *James's Waters*.—Witness my " Hand and Seal, this 30th Day of March, 1790.

" (Signed) B. FENDALL."

The Benefits received, and Cures made by this valuable Medicine are too well known both in Marylandand Virginia to need a Repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790.

WANTED,

A SUM of

Old Continental Money,

For which Cash will be given.—Inquire of the Printers.

POETRY.

From a late London Paper.

On LADY A*****.

SAY not that this Lady's cheek
Is less vermillion'd than the ſtreak
That on the *roſe-bud* glows;
Reflecting that the bloom we ſee
So ſweetly *come* and *go*—may be
The TINCTURE of the *Roſe*.

Spring Goods.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship LANCASTER, Capt. WILLIAM BROWN, from WHITEHAVEN, and for SALE at the Wharehouſe of

Robinſon, Sanderſon & Company,

A large and general Aſſortment of

GOODS

Suitable to the approaching Seaſon:

For particulars of which they refer to printed Handbills.

Alexandria, April 22, 1790.

N. B. A Quantity of TAR for ſale by the Barrel.

VACHEL YATES,
STAY-MAKER AT ANNAPOLIS,

RESPECTFULLY requeſts thoſe Ladies, who chuſe to employ him, to forward their meaſures, taken in the following manner, viz.

When the lady is laced, as tight as ſhe deſires to be in a new pair—

1 Around the body above.

2 Around the waiſt. This meaſure muſt be taken an inch and an half ſmaller than the lady's waiſt.

3 From under the arm to the hip.

4 From the top of the ſtays before, down to the peak.

5 From arm to arm over the breaſt. A cloſe meaſure, without any allowance.

6 From the peak ſtraight up the ſide of the ſtays to the top of the back.

7. From the top of the back, down to the end of the ſtrap.

April 22, 1790. 2w

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

THE Subſcriber has imported from New York, and left in the hands of Meſſrs. HARTSHORNE and DONALDSON, for Sale, a quantity of PLAISTER of PARIS, in barrels of 3½ buſhels each; it is already ground and fit for immediate uſe—In Pennſylvania, New York, the Jerſeys and Maryland, many experiments have been made of this as a Manure, and it has proved the moſt uſeful of any yet diſcovered—a table ſpoonfull, to each hill of corn, laid on the top of the ground after planting, will make the crop conſiderably larger; and for upland meadow and flax it is alſo very good—The beſt ſeaſon for ſowing it is from the 1ſt of March to the laſt of May. There are alſo ſome excellent Rhode-Iſland POTATOES for ſeed, and a few Jars of beſt PICKLED OYSTERS.

JESSE LAWRENCE.

April 22, 1790. 3w

THE Subſcriber intends to leave this Town in a ſhort time; he, therefore, requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make immediate payment to enable him to ſatisfy his creditors. He will ſell, on reaſonable terms, for Caſh only, a HOUSE and LOT, 22 feet front, and 38 feet 5 inches back.—ALSO, an excellent LOT adjoining, 25 feet front, and 35 feet back, both fronting on St. Aſaph-ſtreet, in fee ſimple—if not ſold, at private, he will expoſe the ſame to public ſale. WILLIAM OWNBREAD.

Alexandria, April 22, 1790. 3w

BAJAZET

Is in high Perfection, and ſtands at Notley-Hall, the Seat of *H. Rozer*, Eſq; and covers at *Three Pounds* the Seaſon, and *Two and Six Pence* to the Groom. Wheat or corn will be taken in Payment, if delivered any Time in December.

BAJAZET is a fine black, with a few gray Hairs, 8 Years old, upwards of 15 Hands high, remarkably bony, active, ſtrong, and ſpirited. He was got by the Arabian, out of as full blooded a Mare as any in the State. Her Pedigree may be ſeen at any Time, and, if required, will be atteſted. Good Paſturage for Mares, *gratis*, under a good Fence; but Eſcapes and Accidents muſt be at the Riſk of the Owners.

NICHOLAS CRAYCRAFT, Manager.

March 31, 1790.

☞ ANDERSON's genuine SCOTS PILLS to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

The beautiful imported Horſe

VENETIAN

Will COVER MARES this ſeaſon at the Hop-Yard, in Prince George's County, Maryland, near the Eaſtern Branch Ferry, four miles from George-Town, ſix from Bladenſburg, five from the Ferry oppoſite Alexandria, and about five from where he covered laſt year, at *Five Guineas* a Mare, and a *Dollar* to the Groom, which may be diſcharged by paying *Three Guineas* a Mare, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and a *Dollar* to the Groom when the Mare is covered.

VENETIAN is a fine bay, fifteen hands two inches high, with length and bone in proportion, was bred by Sir James Pennyman, Bart. of Yorkſhire, and got by Doge, his dam by Jenniſon Shafto's Snap, who was ſire to Goldfinder, Gnawpoſt, Daiſy, and other good runners; his grandam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by Capt. Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a ſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grandam by Dicar's Dimple, who was got by Leed's Arabian, his dam by Old Shanker, a ſon of the Davey Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodſworth. Leeds's Arabian, was the ſire of Leeds, Baſto, and the grandam of Childers. VENETIAN's performances upon the turf were capital; the particulars of which will be advertiſed in the Maryland Gazette, or may be ſeen by examining the calendars of 1777, 1778, and 1779. His colts are remarkably handſome and ſtout.—There are near two hundred acres of good paſturage, under an excellent fence, *gratis*, and the greateſt care will be taken; but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

March 24, 1790. OVERTON CARR.

N. B. Thoſe gentlemen who neglected to pay laſt year, by the firſt of Auguſt, and, conſequently, are accountable for the whole ſum of Five Guineas, are informed that if they will ſend their Mares this ſeaſon, and will pay the ſum of Six Guineas by the 1ſt of Auguſt next, they ſhall have a receipt in full.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by Subſcription

A Book of Forms

For the uſe of Juſtices of the Peace, Merchants, private Men, practiſing Attorneys and Students.

—To conſiſt of—

ATtachments, Recognizances for the Peace, for Bail; Warrants, Bonds, Bills, Notes, Powers of Attorney, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Bottomry Bonds; Deeds and Indentures of every Species and Denomination—Alſo a full Collection of Pleas and Declarations—The Book will further contain the *Articles* of *Confederation*—The *French Alliance* and *Treaty* of *Peace*—The *New Conſtitution* with the ſeveral *Amendments*—The *Bill of Rights* and *Conſtitution* of Virginia—The *Laws* of Congreſs reſpecting the *Trade* and *Commerce* of America, and every other Matter and Form, both under the old and new Government, that may be uſeful to the above Deſcription of Men—To each Form will be annexed Quotations from, and References to, approved Authorities. As this Work muſt be attended with conſiderable Expenſe to the Undertaker, and, when completed, will be of great Utility, he truſts each Subſcriber (to enable him to commence and carry it through) will pay down 10s. Virginia Currency; and, as a Compenſation to him for the Production, upon the Receipt of the Book, (which ſhall be on or before the 1ſt of March next) neatly bound, pay other 10s. He has been induced to engage in this Buſineſs by the repeated Solicitations of Men belonging to the various Claſſes abovementioned, and relies upon the Countenance of thoſe to whom his Propoſals may be ſubmitted.

CLEON MOORE, *Attorney at Law.*

Alexandria, April 20, 1790. 3w

HYDER ALLY

Is in high perfection, and ſtands this ſeaſon at Mount Ararat, the ſame place that he ſtood at laſt year, ſix miles below Piſcataway, and will cover Mares at *Three Pounds* the ſeaſon, and *Five Shillings* to the Groom; but the money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, or, at furtheſt, by the firſt of September.

HYDER ALLY is a fine gray, beautifully dappled, eight years old this ſpring, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably bony and active; his ſtrong reſemblance to his ſire, whoſe colts are in high eſtimation, both for the turf and ſaddle, will be a conſiderable inducement to thoſe who wiſh to breed fine horſes; and the following pedigree (well authenticated) will prove him equal in blood to any horſe in America:

He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grandam (an imported mare, from the Duke of Hamilton's Stud) by Spot, his great grandam by Cartouch, his great, great grandam by Old Traveller, his great, great, great grandam by Sedbury, his great, great, great, great grandam by Childers, out of a Barb Mare.——Good paſturage will be provided for mares *gratis*, and every poſſible care taken of them; but eſcapes, or other accidents, muſt be at the riſk of the owners.

PETER CORNEIL, Groom.

Prince George's County, Maryland, March 24, 1790.

W. Lowry & Co.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig RACHAEL, Capt. JOHN BLAKENEY, from LONDON,

A general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDISE,

To be ſold by the PIECE or PACKAGE only, viz.

SUPERFINE and ſecond Broadcloths and Caſſimers; Durants; Wildbores; Joans' Spinning, Camlets, Luſtrings and Moreens; 4-4, ⅞ and ¼ Iriſh Linens; ⅞ Sheetings; brown Linens; Dowlas and Scotch Shirtings; Oſnaburgs, Lancaſhire Sheetings and Ruſſia ditto; Coſſaes, Mull, Jaconet and Book Muſlins; Muſlin Aprons and Handkerchiefs; printed Calicoes; neat Shawls; Pulicat and Baliſore Handkerchiefs; printed Linen and Cotton ditto; plain, flowered and chequered Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons; French Cambrics; Modes, Perſians and Ribbons; Men and Women's Thread and Cotton Hoſe; a Variety of Jacket Patterns; Sewing Silk; Twiſt; rich Imperial Buttons; Threads; Pins; Buckrams; Men and Women's Leather Gloves; Felt Hats; Cutlery, neatly aſſorted in Trunks; Ironmongery in Caſks; a large Aſſortment of faſhionable Buttons; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails and Brads; Ladies' faſhionable Riding Hats; Fuſtians, Jeans, Denims, Velverets, Cordurets and Satinets; Bed Ticken; Apron-Checks; Linen and Cotton Hollands; Fancy Cords; Muſlinets; and a Variety of other Articles.

Alexandria, April 24, 1790.

FOR CHARTER,
To any Port in EUROPE,

The SHIP ISABELLA.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Maſter,

Now lying at GeorgeTown, and will be ready to receive a Cargo in three Weeks.—She is an excellent Ship, a Britiſh Bottom, and will carry between 5 and 600 Hogſheads—Apply to the Maſter on board, or to

DANIEL and ISAAC M'PHERSON.

WHO HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
A general Aſſortment of

Bolting-Cloths,

Which are of as good a Quality, and will be ſold as cheap, as any imported into America.

Alexandria, April 15, 1790. 6w

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, *on low terms*,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, lately in poſſeſſion of Col. *James Hendricks*—It is ſituated within four miles of the town of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; contains about 270 Acres, more or leſs, and has erected thereon a large and elegant Brick Dwelling-Houſe, a very commodious Barn, and other neceſſary out-houſes, &c. &c.—The ſituation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably healthy, and its proximity to the town of Alexandria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded, and has a large proportion of excellent Meadow in high order. It is needleſs to ſay any more of this place, as it is ſuppoſed any perſon inclined to purchaſe would wiſh to ſee it, and a view of the premiſes will be a greater recommendation than the moſt flattering deſcription.—Alſo, a HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Bath, in Berkeley County, ſituated in the beſt part of the town.

A TRACT of LAND of the firſt quality, containing 300 Acres, ſituated on the river Ohio, near the town of Pittſburgh——And an undivided right in ſeveral TRACTS of LAND, on the Suſquehanna river, in Pennſylvania.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the above premiſes, may hear the terms of ſale and further particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN WARDER, in Philadelphia; Mr. JOSIAH WATSON or WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in Alexandria; or to Mr. B. STODDART, George-Town.

WE once more give notice to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of *James Hendrick* and *Co.* or *John Hendricks*, late of the Town of Alexandria, Merchants, to pay their reſpective debts to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON. Thoſe who neglect to come to a ſettlement before the 10th day of April next, may depend on ſuits being then commenced againſt them.

JOSIAH WATSON,
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
BENJAMIN STODDART, } Aſſignees.

February 11, 1790.

☞ WHEREAS ſome evil diſpoſed Perſons have circulated a Report that I am in arrears to ſundry Perſons for conſiderable Sums of Money, due as Debts of Honour—Theſe Aſſertions are falſe, and I deſire any Perſon who has, or ever had, any ſuch Claim, to come forward and make the ſame public.

April 28, 1790. SAMUEL BAYLY.

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